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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 3
TIME CARD COMMENDED AT **NEWARK**

FILE NO. 106-679-144

REPORT MADE BY	DATE WHEN MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	6/22/51	6/14/8/13/51
WASIL ZDANIUK, was. Eugen Wiseniewski, Maciej Zdanuk Wiseniewski, Wacław Zdanuk, Stanjuk, Zdanuk, Eugen Wiesniewski, Eugen Wiesniewski, Eugeniusz Wiesniewski, Eugen Wiesniewski, Eugen Wiesniewski, Eugen Wiesniewski, Eugen Wiesniewski		STANLEY A. LEONTEK MANAGER OF CASE
		INTERNAL SECURITY - GS & R
<p>Subject born 5/2/10 Warsaw, Poland and immigrated to the U.S. 1/22/50. Subject previously interviewed by Agents of this office on 4/14/51 at which time he advised that his real name was WACŁAW WISZEWSKI, and that during 1940 and 1945 he used the name WACŁAW ZDANIUK, in order to prevent his deportation to Russia during the war years and in 1945 while filling out displaced persons papers he used the name EUGEN WISZEWSKI, and EUGENE WISZEWSKI. Discrepancies concerning subject's background during the above interviews and the records of another government agency noted. Allegations against the subject reflect that he was employed as a German Gestapo agent in 1942 in German occupied Poland; that he recruited White Russians for a German SS Division; and that he immigrated under his alias to the U.S. Army CID reports reveal that subject operated a restaurant for the White Russian Committee in Bingenburg, Germany in 1945 and that he was engaged in black marketeering for which he was almost arrested by the CID. A search for the subject by the CID in 1945 failed and subject was reported to have fled to Italy where he changed his name to WISZEWSKI. During that time subject's wife, ZDANIA, was arrested and after she advised of her husband's whereabouts she was released. Subject presently resides with his wife, ZDANIA, at 90 Mercer St., Wallington, N.J. and is employed by the Manufacturing Corp., Garfield, N.J.</p>		
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3 - Newark		

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2E
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2004 2006

FOR COORDINATION WITH

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ME 105-679

DETAILS: This case is predicated upon information received from Newark Confidential Informant T-1, another Government Agency which conducts security and personnel investigations, whose reports show that subject was allegedly employed as a Gestapo Agent in 1942 in German occupied Poland; that he recruited White Russians for a German SS Division; that he was often seen in the company of one GREGOR DOBROWOLSKI of Polish Intelligence in 1946 and 1949; and that he immigrated to the U.S. under his alias.

RESULTS OF PREVIOUS INTERVIEW WITH SUBJECT ON APRIL 14, 1951, BY SPECIAL AGENTS JAMES H. HIGDON, JR., AND STANLEY A. LEWCZIK

During the above interview, WISNIEWSKI advised that he was born 5/2/10 at Warsaw, Poland, which since 1940 has been a part of Byelorussia. He said that when he was four years old he moved with his family to a small community known as Mieckiewice, Poland, which was approximately 30 kilometers from the Russian border, then bordering on Poland. The community of Mieckiewice was actually a suburb or a part of the community of Kleck, Poland. He said that he remained in the Kleck area up until about 1934 and that he received a fifth grade education in that city in his youth.

From 1934 to 1936, he served as a private in the Polish Army as a cook. In 1936, he was discharged from the Polish Army and commenced employment as a civilian cook in a Polish Army Officers' mess at the City of Stalpce, Poland, and remained there until the end of 1937. At that time, he returned to Kleck and remained there until March, 1939 where he was again employed as a civilian cook in the Army officers' mess in Kleck.

On May 3, 1939, he was drafted into the Polish Army and served as a cook in charge of a Polish Army kitchen at Kleck, Poland. In September, 1939, when World War II commenced, he fled from Kleck to Odynia, Poland, where he remained for approximately three months. Thereafter, he returned to Baronowicz, which was then or about to be a portion of Byelorussia. He related that he settled in the small community of Nieswiec in Baronowicz and worked as a slaughterhouse attendant until about 1943.

This portion of Baronowicz was under the occupation of the German Army and in April or May, 1943, he was taken prisoner by the Germans and placed in slave labor in Berlin, Germany, where he remained until February, 1945.

While in Berlin, he worked in a German factory which

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manufactured the coverings or skins of various types of nests, principally bologna. Early in 1945, the bombings by the allied forces were intensified and he, together with many thousands of slave laborers, were sent on trains to Munich, Germany. However, due to war conditions which were turning the tide of the war against the Germans, he never arrived in Munich but rather was taken off the train at Regen, Germany, where he remained for approximately two months. During these two months he was unoccupied.

In approximately April, 1945 the U. S. Army overran the area at Regen, Germany, when he was liberated. From Regen he voluntarily went to Ravensburg, Germany, where he remained for approximately four to five months. (It is to be noted that Ravensburg might refer to Regensburg, Germany.) While at Ravensburg, he was employed by and helped to organize the White Russian Central Aid Committee. This organization, according to WISNIEWSKI, was organized for the purpose of assisting persons of White Russian birth in remaining in that portion of Germany rather than being deported to their native land by the Russians. He recalled that during this time this area of Germany was more or less occupied by the U. S. Army, but it was also occupied to some extent by the Russian Army.

He noted that it was the Russians' desire, at that time to deport any persons of White Russian birth or Russian birth to their native land. He noted that this program was rather ruthless and many persons had to flee in order to prevent their deportation to their native land. However, after about four or five months he found that the White Russian Central Aid Committee was unable to function, and he voluntarily went to Ulm, Germany, where he entered a displaced persons camp under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Army. He remained in this displaced persons camp until February, 1950, when he came to the U.S. and entered the U. S. at the Port of New York.

His entrance into the U. S. was sponsored indirectly by EMANUEL JASIUK, who is the subject of another case in the Newark Office. However, directly his entrance into the U. S. was effected through the efforts of CLODY DELENK, who is the fiancee of EMANUEL JASIUK, who resides at 40 Passaic St., Garfield, N.J.

He related that his true name is WACŁAW ZDANEUK WISNIEWSKI. However, during the period 1940 to 1945, he adopted the name of WACŁAW ZDANEUK. He said that he did this because by not having a White Russian surname, he was able to prevent his deportation into Russia. In approximately 1945 in filling out his displaced persons papers, he used the name EUGENE WISNIEWSKI, aka. EUGEN WISNIEWSKI.

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He related that his wife is ZDANIA WISNIEMSKI, and he resides with her at 2 Fourth St., Paterson, N.J., at the present time. He is in the process of purchasing property at 90 Beaver St., Wallington, N.J., where he plans to move within the next month.

RESULTS OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1'S REPORT
TO THE GOVERNMENT
AGENCY WHICH CONDUCTS SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE
DATED 5/4/50

Subject was born in White Russia in the district of Bialystok where his parents had a farm. Prior to World War II, the subject owned a restaurant in Baranowicze (formerly Poland; now USSR). After the occupation of the area by the Soviets in 1939, the subject managed a state-owned restaurant.

According to source, after the area was occupied by German troops in 1942, the subject also had a restaurant and at the same time was employed as a Gestapo agent. On one occasion, he was arrested by German authorities for black marketeering but through his Gestapo connections was released.

Source states that in 1944 the Subject traveled in Germany and Czechoslovakia recruiting White Russians for an SS Division. After the German capitulation in 1945, the subject went to Regensburg where he took part in the formation of the White Russian Committee. He also opened a restaurant there and engaged in extensive black marketing for which he was almost arrested by CID. He was warned beforehand, however, and escaped to the Polish officers' camp in Munster. From there, together with the officers, he went to Italy where he changed his name to WISNIEMSKI.

Source further states that in 1946, subject returned to Germany under his alias and worked for UNRRA as a warehouseman, allegedly committing many excesses while in that position.

RESULTS OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1'S REPORT DATED 12/13/50

Subject allegedly has immigrated to the U.S. under his assumed name of WISNIEMSKI. He was allegedly employed as a Gestapo agent in Baranowicze in 1942. In 1945, subject opened a restaurant in Regensburg and engaged in black marketing for which he was almost arrested by CID. In 1946, subject went to Italy where he changed his name of WISNIEMSKI.

WUDZINIECKI BANNO who was interviewed by representatives of Confidential Informant T-1 on 8/17/50 advised that he has known WATIL ZDANIAK since 1939, when the subject managed

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a restaurant in Belgium. During the German occupation of Belgium, subject also arranged a restaurant and later was owner of several city slopes. Subject stated that in 1944 subject was given word that he had been held that in Germany, including his all of his belongings, retreating German units to Germany, including his all of his belongings, subject had been told to give over of subject (at least some subject) to the German authorities. Subject stated that he had been told to give over of subject to the German authorities. Subject stated that subject was in Belgium in 1945, and was sought by the police for engaging in black market activities, and was given word that subject had gone to Norway and from there to Italy with some Polish officers. Subject stated that in 1946, subject had come to Western Germany under the name WILHELM WILHELMSEN, and worked for U.S.M.A. and the subject is a poet and painter, activities are limited to Alexander magazine, "SODA", and JAZZPLATES.

POLYMER LETTERS EDITION

Subject is reported to have immigrated to the U.S. under assumed name of **GRZEGORZ**. He was allegedly employed as a Gestapo Agent in Warsaw, Poland in 1942. In 1945, subject opened a restaurant in Siegenburg, Germany, and engaged in black marketing for which he was arrested by GTO. In 1945, subject went to Italy where he changed his name to **WERNER**.

The files of the Criminal Police, Regensburg, Germany, purloined on December 27, 1950 revealed that subject was visiting the Central Cafe, Regensburg. The Central Cafe was under the ownership of "The White Rose Committee" of which HADDO HEDDE, born March 16, 1908 in CZARLT, Russia, was the president. In August, 1945, subject fled Regensburg to an unknown destination. This committee was under surveillance by the subject former Criminal Police, Regensburg for alleged Black market activities. WILHELM WILHELM, born January 1, 1899 in WERN, WILDE, GERMANY, and ERNST ERNST, born April 15, 1912 in PULSDORF, and ERNST ERNST, brought subject to trial. ERNST and ERNST were condemned to life imprisonment for any criminal action and ERNST was condemned to

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The following is a copy of a signed statement by subject's wife ZDANIA ZDANJUK given to Representatives of Confidential Informant T-1:

"I have been in Germany for one and a half years. I have lived in Regensburg for three months. I have worked here as a doctor for the White Russian Committee and at the hospital, 'Gesellschaftsseminar.'

"I had nothing to do with my husband's business. True, I knew that my husband was the manager of the Central Cafe, but he had told me to mind my own business and not to interfere with his business at the cafe. I have never known that they were operating a black market there.

"About August 23, 1945, my husband disappeared without leaving any note. He has not yet come back. I did not know the reason for his flight before I was arrested.

"I don't know of anything else I could tell you.

"Signed ZDANJUK

"Signed. (Representative of T-1)"

It is noted that during the entire investigation by Confidential Informant T-1 there had been some doubt whether ZDANJUK and WISNIENSKI were the same person. In view of subject's statements made to Newark FBI Agents on 4/16/51, it should be unquestioned that ZDANJUK, ZDANEK, STANEK, and WISNIENSKI are the same person.

DISCREPANCIES NOTED

Subject advised agents of this office that he was born on 5/2/10 at Warsaw, Poland, which is the same date which appears on the German Registration Application dated 6/5/48 while the report of T-1 dated 12/29/50 shows he was born on 7/37/12 at Miskowiteschi, Poland, probably Miedzica, Poland.

Subject advised agents of this office that from December, 1939 to May, 1943, he was employed at a slaughterhouse in Miedzica, Poland, while the German Police Registration at Ulm, Germany dated 6/3/48 shows he was in Gdynia, Poland in January, 1942 to April, 1943.

Confidential Informant T-1's report dated 12/29/50 shows subject

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was the manager of the Central Cafe in Regensburg, Germany up to August, 1945, at which time he then fled to some unknown destination (believed to be Italy), while the Police Registration Card at Ulm, Germany shows he was in Munich, Germany from May to July, 1945, and from July, 1945 to August, 1946 he was in Ulm, Germany.

INVESTIGATION BY THE NEWARK OFFICE

In previous contact with the subject, the following is a list of persons who are presently in the U. S. and who according to the subject have known him for the number of years after their names:

A. POPOWICZ 13 Black Hill Road, Shelton, Connecticut - 38 years
JOHN ERNICHESKO, M.D. 198 W. 89th Street, New York, N.Y. - 11 years
JAN KALOSZA, aka ____ 45-Third Street, Passaic, N.J. - 20 years
JAN WEDZIEJ 40 Passaic Street, Garfield, N.J. - 10 years
A. RUSSAK, aka JAN JAWORSKI, 151 Grenelle Ave., Garfield, N.J. - 12 yrs.
JAN KOSLIK 151 Grenelle Ave., Garfield, N.J. - 10 years
Rev. MIKOŁAJ LAPITCKI 117 Market St., Passaic, N.J. - 10 years
ANATOL PLASKACZENSKI 130 Passaic Ave., Passaic, N.J. - 11 years
GEORGE BOROLEWSKI, aka GEORGE SCHOLCWSKI, 130 Passaic St.,
Passaic, N.J. - 12 years
EUGENE DEASZA 19 Juno St., South River, N.J. - 15 years
EUGENE MALEWICZ 132 Ninth St., Passaic, N.J. - 15 years
M. TULEJKO 305 E. 100th St., New York, N.Y. - 15 years
EMANUEL JASIUK aka EDWARD JASINSKI - 20 years
DR. NIKOLOJ SC203 15-Third St., Passaic, N. J.

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Upon his arrival in the U. S., Subject resided at 2 Fourth St., Passaic, N.J. and at one time was employed by the Thomas Electronics Co. of Passaic, N.J. At the present time he is employed by the Manufacturing Corporation of Garfield, N.J. located on Midland Ave., Garfield, N.J.

He has just purchased a home located at 90 Mercer St., Wallington, N.J., where he resides with his wife, ZDANIA.

The following is a description of the subject as received from writer's personal observations:

Name	WACŁAW ZDANEK WISNIENSKI
Height	5'10"
Weight	150
Born	5/2/10
Place of Birth	Warsaw, Poland
Address	90 Mercer St., Wallington, N.J.
Race	White
Sex	Male
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Build	Slender
Wife	ZDANIA or SIBAIDA
Nationality	White Russian
Date of entry to U.S.	1/22/50 aboard the S.S. GENERAL HOWZE

P E N D I N G